YORK MERALD, SATURDAY, JULY IN 1879.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Sub st. - Perform ances afternoon and evening-Through By Daylight. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, HIGHPTY DUMPTY-JOLLY BEN BOWLING-NEW YORK FIREMAN.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- THE NEW AND LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway .- THE

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. SNOW BIRD STAGE STRUCK, AC. Mations at 21s.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 at., between 60 and 7th ava. LURLINE THE WINDMILL. Matinec at I. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEODORE THOMAS'

New York, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

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S-Horrible Domestic Tragedy: A Brutat Father Whips His Son to Death—Miscellaneous Tele-graph—Obituary—The National Game—Ship-ping In chigence—Advertisements.

THE RIOT on Wednesday furnishes the Philadelphia Press with ammunition for nearly an entire page of editorial matter, most of which is devoted to firing into Tammany.

THE PHILADELPHIA Press thinks the present a good time for the republicans in this city to cease their quarrels. That depends a good deal upon what Senator Fenton, Senator Conkling and Honest Tom Murphy have to say on the subject. Suppose we hear from the Sage of Jamestown?

A NEW CANDIDATE for the Presidency has turned up in Connecticut in the person of some one who bears the rather familiar name of Pierce. He promises that if elected "no minister of the Gospel who believes in war will be allowed in his Cabinet." He is evidently a man of peace, and might suit some party whose "war cry" is "Let us have peace!"

THE ROCKLAND (Maine) Free Press, republican, thinks a large and influential portion of the democrats in Maine will reluctantly yield the new departure a support. The Maine republicans are rather anxious about this departure, although the campaign thus far does not appear to be conducted with more than ordinary spirit. The State election take place on the 10th of Sentember

A GREAT MONTH IN THE AMERICAN CAL-ENDAR .- July, the month of American Independence, and of the first Bull Run, and of the seven days' battle of General McCiellan, and the month of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, and the month of our New York riots of 1863, and of our rioters of 1871, put down by the strong arm of the law. A great month is July in the annals of the Great Republic.

THE ATLANTA Sun-A. H. Stephens' organ-in its issue of the 11th instant publishes a five column article from the pen of A. H. Stephens, in reply to the position assumed by the Montgomery Advertiser and Mailnamely, in favor of the new departure. In reference to the Harrisburg resolutions-or "Jere. Black's platform"-Mr. Stephens says that, instead of its becoming the democratic shiboleth in 1872, two million and a half of democrats are determined, with very inflexible purpose, that it shall not be done. Has not the "Sage of Liberty Hall" set his figures rather too high? Mr. Stephens, unfortunately, is a decade, at least, behind the age.

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE TREATY OF WASH-INGTON.-Ex-Governor Macdonald, late Minis ter of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, has written a letter to his constituents in support of the Treaty of Washington. He contends that, the treaty having been ratified by both Great Britain and the United States, it has the force of law, and consequently no further legislation is necessary to carry it into effect. He says, further, that Canada has no power to reverse the policy of the home government, and must quietly submit to the conditions of the treaty, unless she is prepared to sever her connection with the empire. As the ex-Governor is a leader of the opposition his opinions are entitled to great weight, and may be fairly taken as the index of the sentiments of his party toward the treaty. Little doubt can, therefore, be entertained that the Canadian Parliament will, with great unanimity, pass the law necessary to carry the contract between the two nations into effect.

THE ALBANY Argus defends Governor Hoffman from the assaults of the Eccning Journal for his tardiness in issuing his proclamation, and says:-

The hearts of the people are filled with gratitu to the Governor; and yet a partisan press revi him for the brightest acts in his career. Pub-pernion will soon adjust the balance, and the hone magistrate will rise in the scale as fast a disnom-press slaks.

The Governor seems to stand between two fires in this matter-one for issning the proclamation at all, and the other for not issuing it more promptly. Time will set that act all right and award due honor to our patriotic Governor for the courage be has displayed in the late unfortunate emergency.

The Long-Our National Flannes and Financial Experie

It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury was indefatigable in his efforts to get the Loan bill, to convert the various six per cent securities into five, four and a half and four per cents, passed by Congress. He was confident of succeeding in funding the debt at these lower rates of interest. Some members of Congress, with more financial knowledge than the Secretary possessed, doubted the resul', but as the matter was urged persistently and with all the influence of the administra tion, they yielded. The bill was passed and the greatest latitude given to Mr. Boutwell to carry out his scheme. But the plan has proved a failure, and, after spending nearly a million of dollars in printing, advertising, agencies and other expenses, orders have been given to stop the printing of the new bonds. And although the Secretary continues to spend money unnecessarily in giving nice jobs to the friends and officers of the Treasury Department, as in sending agents abroad, it is evident he is preparing to abandon the scheme.

The Loan bill was approved July 14, 1870, and the act in amendment January 20, 1871. Notice was publicly given in February that books would be opened in this country and in Europe on the 6th of March for subscriptions to the national loan. There were three classes of bonds provided for-namely, five hundred millions bearing five per cent interest and payable in ten years; three hundred millions at four and a half per cent interest payable in fifteen years, and seven hundred millions at four per cent interest payable in thirty yearsin all fifteen bundred millions. The Treasury Department in this circular advertisement announced that preference would be given to subscriptions, first, for the five per cents to the amount of two hundred millions, then for equal amounts of each class of bonds. The debt of the United States was not to be increased by the loan, and, therefore, the outstanding six per cents, known as five-twenties, could only be exchanged for the new bonds at their par value or for gold at par.

As an inducement for subscriptions to the loan the interest was made payable quarterly by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers or at other convenient localities to be designated by the government, and the new bonds, as well as interest on them, were exempt from the payment of all dues or taxes to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. It was supposed by Mr. Boutwell that this exemption from taxation, quarterly payments of interest and the length of time the new bonds would have to run, would be equivalent, or nearly so, to the difference of interest.

Four months have passed since, to use familiar expression, the new loan was put on the market. What has been the result? The whole of the subscriptions do not amount to seventy millions, and of these nearly all are from the national banks, which are required by law to take a certain proportion of the new bonds. A few millions only have been subscribed for without compulsion and voluntarily by capitalists or the people. The loan consequently is a failure, and the report that it is to be withdrawn from the market is probably well founded. It is unfortunate that the experiment was ever made and that the government should have spent a million of dollars or thereabout to little purpose. Mr. Boutwell can get along swimmingly when the revenue pours into his coffers at the rate of a million or more a day, and when he bas a surplus of a hundred millions a year over and above the expenditures of the government. He boasts of this as being very creditable to himself and the administration, as if the money had been brought out of the earth by his magic. He and the partisans of the administration make a great noise over the hundred millions of treasure held all the time in the Treasury and the hundred millions of debt purchased a year, as if he had extracted the gold from rocks, when, in fact, an enormous revenue flows into the Treasury in spite of his action, and is forced unnecessarily from an overtaxed people by laws of Congress. But when good financial management is needed he fails He may be a pretty good lawyer, may understand Massachusetts law very well, and be able to make good political speeches, but he knows little about national finance, and hence the mistake he has made about the new loan. It is the misfortune of the country that few of our public men understand great financial questions, and that the Treasury Department is generally entrusted to those who have no claim to be statesmen. Making investments in anything is strictly a

business operation. Men use their money where it pays the best interest, other things, such as security and convenience, being equal. Money is worth much more than five per cent in this country, with the best security, and in many parts it brings double or more that amount of interest. Ours is comparatively a new country and money is in great demand everywhere to develop its valuable resources. The accumulated capital with us is not sufficient to supply the demand for legitimate and paying enterprises or business. How can we expect, then, fifteen bundred millions, or a third of that amount of government securities, to be taken at par when they bear only five, four and a balf or four per cent interest? It was thought foreigners might take a large portion of the loan, as at even the reduced rate of interest it bears the interest is still equal to or higher than that of the securities of many European governments. But the capitalists of Europe can find good and safe investments here at a much higher interest, as well as our own people, if they are disposed to invest in the United States at all. Then they get six per cent on United States bonds now, with the certainty of being paid gold at par for these when called in for redemption. It could hardly be supposed these bondholders abroad would change at par these sixes for bonds bearing one, one and a half or two per cent less interest. Interminable securities or consols, as the Eaglish call them, would have stood a better chance of being taken. With these, as every one knows, the national debt need not have been perpetuated, though they might be called interminable. The government could go into the market at any time and parchase for the sinking fund or liquidation just the same as it purchases bonds now. The whole experiment of Mr. Boutwell-an experi-

tive quotations of our bonds and those of foreign g vernments. No sensible man or capitalist, we suppose, doubts that the government of the United States is as stable as any in Europe. In fact, looking at the condition of things in Europe the United States government has a more conservative basis than most governments there. Then, as to the comparative resources and ability to pay, the American republic stands in the first position. No one can doubt our ability to pay the debt, even within ten or fifteen years, when it is considered that with all the vast expenditures of the war and liquidation of an enormous amount of floating indebtedness we have paid off upwards of a hundred millions of the principal yearly. There is no apprehension that the United States cannot or will not pay every dollar of the debt. The reason our securities are not higher abroad-that our sixes do not bring much more in the market than the British three or three and a balf per cent consols-must be found in other causes. One of these causes is, as we have stated, the greater value money in America, and, consequently, the price of the bonds in our own markets. Another is the abundant supply of these bonds in European markets, a supply which has been greater than a steady demand, and that has been forced by the necessity of sending so many abroad to make up the balance of trade against us. If we were less extravagant, imported less goods and exported more produce, and if the profits of shipping were more in our favor, we should soon see an appreciation of our securities. The nation that is most wealthy and economical, that keeps the balance of trade in its favor and obtains the greatest profits from commerce, must hold other nations under financial control and subjection. Then the want of a permanently organized and consolidated debt is always a disadvantage with regard to the market value of it. Our whole financial system needs to be placed on a better foundation and to be under the management of abler men. The resources of the country are surprisingly abundant and the credit of the government intrinsically is good enough. All we want is a better revenue system, an economical administration and an able Finance Minister in the Treasury Department.

Terrible Catastrophe in Paris. A cable telegram received here last night from Paris announced that the powder magazine of St. Maur was blown up, and that a large number of men, women and children were killed and wounded in consequence. Many of the victims are buried beneath the ruins, and both soldiers and firemen are busily engaged in clearing away the debris to extricate the bodies of the illfated work people. The shock consequent on the explosion of the materials stored or manufactured in the magazine was so severe that it was felt all over Paris. The greatest excitement, we are told, prevailed throughout the city antil the real cause was ascertained. These are the brief particulars thus far received of the terrible calamity. It is only a few short weeks since we were compelled to chronicle a similar catastrophe. Then, as in the present case, a number of poor industrious people of both sexes were buried into eternity without a moment's notice.

The London Times on the Irishman at

The London Times, always able, but not always wise, has, according to a cable found a text in the New York disturbances of the 12th. Says the Times of yesterday:-

must ask themselves whether Irish nature is not more responsible for the troubles in Ireland than English misrule. If Irish fends are as implacable in America a

We do not deny that there is something of the Lord of Misrule in Irish nature. But we can as little deny that Irishmen make good soldiers, good sailors, good citizens. Where do they not make trouble? But where do they not shine? If they are fond of a row, they are at least not cowards. The battle fields of Europe and the battle fields of America have drunk in their blood. In literature, in art, in science, they shine. What would the proud Anglo-Saxon be without them? If they are sometimes rough and destructive in their ways they are not without taste, and even elegance. The splendid cathedrals which have recently been reared in Great Britain and Ireland, and which are to be seen in every city of Northern America, are to be credited to them, and them alone. What Pat wants-and it is about the only thing he wants-is to be well governed. He is not safe unless he feels that the reins are in a strong hand.

THE EARL OF DERBY has trampled upon the most cherished traditions of his party. Tory peers in the House of Lords must have looked unutterable amazement yesterday when he, their acknowledged leader, rose in denunciation of the purchase system in the army. The privilege of buying military rank with title and money has ever been dear to the tory heart. The speech of Lord Derby against this time-honored institution marks an era in the history of his party. He has dealt the last deathblow to the stronghold of the tory aristocracy. The abolition of the purchase system will be a great reform in the British army. But it will lead to a still more important result-to a social revolution in English society-if the measure should be passed, as in all probability it will. The sons of the nobility, who have bitherto had it pretty much their own way in the army, will enter into a list where only hard work and superior attainments will obtain a commission. Thus the abolition of the purchase system in the army will be a great leveller of rank and tend to introduce democratic ideas into English society.

THE NEW LOAN, -A Washington despatch tates that Secretary Boutwell has suspended the printing of the new bonds because he has a supply on hand sufficient to meet the ordipary requirements of the immediate future, judging from the rate of subscription for some time past. He has not been advised of any negotiation of the new loan in Europe, such as was announced by the Associated Press mer' 'ich he urge i Congress to sanction-is | agents last week.

crude and shows the want of financial know. The Late Battle for Liberty and Law and its Lessons to all Concerned. "Forward, the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not, though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of Beath We must not judge of the comparative credit of our government abroad altogether by the rela-

Into the valley of Death Rode the six hundred. "Some one had blundered." Hence the needless slaughter of that famous Light Brigade in its disastrous charge upon Russian batteries.

Piunged in the battery smoke, Right tarough the line they broke; Cossack and Russ'an Recied from the sabre stroke, Snattered and sundered. Then they rode back, but not, Not the six hundred.

There were possibly over a hundred and fifty persons killed and wounded in our streets on the 12th of July, and it appears to be the general impression that this bloody work might have been avoided had not some one or more in charge of the National Guard blundered. If this is true, where lies the responsibility? Does it belong to General Shaler? And may it be charged to his neglect of specific instructions to his subordinate officers? Or is some officer of this regiment, that regiment or the other responsible, in having disregarded his general instructions from headquarters? Or does the responsibility belong to the soldiers of one or of several regiments in opening fire without orders or in disregard of orders from their colonels? Or did the captain or captains of any regiment order a fire in the absence or in violation of orders from any superior officer? These questions can be settled satisfactorily only by a searching investigation: but, in the meantime, it is evident that among our National Guards there was some blundering, and blundering sufficient to suggest the necessity of a more efficient training of our State militia regiments than they have yet been given in reference to such emergencies as that of Wednesday last. This is the lesson which the events of that fearful day teach us in regard to the patriotic soldiers upon whom in every crisis of sudden danger to the public peace we confidently rely; and it is a lesson which should be thoroughly studied and understood by our National Guards in view of future contingencies.

We are proud of our city police establishment, of its discipline, loyality, coolness, courage and efficiency in dealing with a mob. All the qualities of policemen demanded on such occasions were strikingly illustrated in the cool and courageous bearing of our police force on Wednesday last. But we are reminded from the events of that dreadful day of the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." For example, had the police cleared the streets early in the morning in all the neighborhood of the Orangemen's headquarters, from which their procession was to start, and had all the neighboring streets been kept clear until the procession had gone by, a collision with the soldiers might have been avoided. The dispositions of the police and the military for the protection of the Orangemen on their line of march were very good, for the Orangemen were completely protected from the beginning to the end of their parade, but the clearing away of the riotous elements collected on Eighth avenue and "lying in wait" for the procession was delayed too long, it being delayed till the procession and its protecting forces were in the midst of the rioters. Here, then, we have a lesson for the police which should not be disregarded.

In the next place the list of the killed and wounded embraces many innocent and lawabiding citizens, drawn by a fatal curiosity to the ground of conflict. In all collisions of the military with the mob, in this city and in all killing and maiming of inoffending citizens and strangers. The lesson of all such cases is that of poor innocent dog Tray, who suffered with the guilty in being found in their company. Soldiers and bullets are no respecters of persons in a street fight, and even if the soldier aims at a well-known ruffian the chances are as ten to one that in the surgings of the crowd he misses his man and hits another party. Upon this point the words fitly spoken by Archbishop McCloskey to his flock on Sunday last are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and all peaceable citizens will do well to remember them, for they are catholic in the universal sense of the term.

The Late Riot and Life Insurance Per-

The recent disturbances in our city have given rise to a point connected with life assurance of great importance to our citizen soldiers. A statement has been made that, according to the terms of a policy, as issued by a life assurance company to any members of our militia regiments it is necessary to obtain a permit from the company before the holder can act in his military capacity, so that his insurance may not be vitiated. The interest that must naturally attach to this question, and the unbappy killing of Sergeant Samuel Wyatt and Mr. Henry C. Page in the performance of their duty with the Ninth regiment last Wednesday, have led us to make inquiry at the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which Mr. Wyatt was insured. We ascerained that a permit to serve in a military capacity for the suppression of riots is by no means necessary; that if asked for it is granted, but it is not made a requirement by this company. The circumstances of Mr. Wyatt's death do not in any way interfere with the payment of his policy. This is a wise and liberal determination on the part of the Equitable Society. No vast moneyed corporation or large property holder in New York could be more interested in the maintenance of law and order, and in this way this company is simply doing its part toward the prolection of its own as well as the general interest.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE has sent a nice little commission-consisting of Governor Jewell, ex-Governor English and Augustus Brandegee-to Washington in regard to the lands donated for a navy yard. Twenty-five hundred dollars have been appropriated to defray expenses. That sum would hardly pay for one good Congressional dinner. But the commissioners are all rich men, and money will be no object if the navy yard site can be secured for the State. But New York is in no burry to give up the Brooklyn Navy Yard, although the subject will, no doubt, be again agitated at the next session of Congress.

Spain and Cuba.

The special despatch to the HERALD this morning detailing the scene in the Spanish Cortes during the debate on the 10th inst. in relation to Cuba is another proof of the tenacity with which Spain will hold on to that island. While the American people continue to pour into the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba one hundred and ten millions of dollars in gold annually for sugar it is folly to expect any other policy from Spain. The island is a mine of wealth to her starveling politicians, and the taxes imposed upon American and other foreign commerce help to fill her impoverished treasury. Spain can better afford to sacrifice her soldiery than yield up a source of such immense revenue, and she will continue to send regiment after regiment to Cuba so long as it is profitable.

The question of the abolition of slavery in Cuba seems to have been the chief topic under discussion in the Cortes. But Spanish abolition is meaningless. Not a single slave has been freed under the act which went into operation last January, negroes as old as seventy years being enrolled by their masters as under forty in order to evade the operation of the law. In a country where the connivance of corrupt officials is readily procured there is, of course, no redress for the slave. And we doubt whether the abolition of slavery by the republic would be faithfully carried out even if the republic was established. Such is the perfidy of both Spaniards and Cubans that it would not be unless other Powers intervened to compel it. The abolition of slavery under the present masters of the island, or those who would succeed them should the republic become a republic in fact as well as in name, would be the downfall of Cuban industry. Both the Cubans and the Spaniards see this, and neither is in heart agreed to the ruin of the planting interests. It is not in the nature of things that the most selfish people in the world should do as the English have done in Jamaica or the Danes in St. Thomas. Freedom for the Cuban slave will only come when war has exhausted both sides, and when intestine fends have rendered the island feeble

It is to be hoped that this day may soon come. There is neither peace nor freedom for Cuba while the island is rich and prosperous. Only by much suffering can these people be made to understand the meaning of justice and liberty. They are arrogant and perfidious, cruel and rapacious. With the exception of Chile the Spanish-American republics bave been little better than the dominion of Spain. Venezuela and Panama have just been torn by internal dissensions. Mexico may even now be on the eve of a civil war. Cuba is becoming like them in everything except freedom from Spanish rule. This, too, will come in time, but in the end the island will reach its manifest destiny-annexation to the United States. Just now it would be a very undesirable acquisition for us. With its large estates in private hands even the Americans could not raise sugar without slave labor. We could easily enough wipe out the insurgent bands which would be formed against us, as they are now formed against Spain, but we could not make the people industrious with tenacious land owners holding on to immense but profitless plantations. The large abaudoned sugar estates of Jamaica are the secret of the degradation of the colored population. The same state of affairs would come to pass in Cuba if we should consent to take it.

We must let the Cortes quarrel over it, and for the present stand by till the people of the island work out their own redemption. The impracticability of the Spanish and Cuban character is the stumbling block in the way, nd until war and suffering have taught their lesson this stumbling block cannot be removed.

The Commission for Examining Druggists at Work. There is a prospect that hereafter our citi-

zens will not be so likely to be poisoned by

ignorant or careless druggists and druggists assistants as formerly. We see by a special notice, published in our advertising columns. that the Board which has been organized under the act of the Legislature for the examination of and licensing druggists and prescription clerks in the city of New York has called upon this class of persons to conform to the law. They are required to present themselves on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 72 Union place for examination on the subjects of chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs, and prescriptions. Those who fail to do before the expiration of six months from the date of the organization of the Board and shall not have passed an examination and received a certificate, and who shall make up any physician's prescription, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, may be fined five hundred dollars or imprisoned six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. The fee for a druggist's certificate is thirty dollars, and for a prescription clerk's ten dollars. From the composition of the Board we have no doubt the examination will be thorough and the public protected in this important matter of dispensing drugs. Professor R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., is the president, and the greatest confidence can be placed in his well known ability. Associated with him are William Graham, M. D., Theobald Frohwein, druggist, and C. M. O'Leary, M. D. Louis C. Brander is the secretary of the commission. It is to be hoped the druggists of the city will show a professional pride in preparing themselves and in aiding the commission, so that this branch of business. upon which the health, and often the lives, of the people so much depend, may become what it ought to be, and that we shall hear little more of those mistakes of ignorant drug clerks which have proved fatal in many cases to the health and lives of persons.

THE WARNER IMBROGLIO in Mobile appears to be growing in magnitude. The appointment of Warner, it seems, as Collector of the Port, was distasteful to a majority of the republicans, and a protest was sent to Washington against it. But to say, as some telegrams do, that Secretary Boutwell purposely appointed Warner in order to render Genera Grant unpopular in Mobile is simply ridiculous. That is a too "small potato" game for either to engage in,

WASHINGTON.

Republican Alarm Gver the Condition of Affairs in North Carolina.

Government Sales of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1871. Republicans Exercised Over North Carolina. The political condition of affairs in North Carolina is a source of much uneasiness to the members of the National Republican Executive Committee, and they are now endeavoring to perfect a plan to redeem the State from democratic influences. The purpose of the visit of Attorney General Akerman to North Carolina is to oppose the assembling of the Consti-tutional Convention, which it is intended shall meet in August next, to prepare amendments to the State constitution, adopted on the basis of the four-teenth and fifteenth amendments, in accordance with the reconstruction acts of Congress. Akerman will speak at Weldon to-morrow, and will immediately return to Washington and revise his speech for a campaign document in that State, where it is proposed to have them generally dis

Cotton Crop Prospects The July returns do not materially change the cotton crop prospects reported in June. Severe rain storms have continued to obstruct cultivation and check growth in the States upon the Gulf coast. The States of Louislana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida average lower in condition than at the date of the last report. The Georgia and Texas averages remain unchanged, and an improvement is indicated in the Carolines. Tennessee and Arkansas. The percentage of each State, as compared with the July statement of last year, is as follows:-

July, 1870.	July, 1871
rth Carolina 94 per cent.	99 per cen
th Carolina 96 per cent.	100 per cen
orgia101 per cent.	82 per cen
rida 98 per cent.	88 per cen
bama 102 per cent.	81 per cen
sissippi 95 per cent.	80 per cen
uslana	75 per cen
as 97 per cent.	23 per cen
(ansas,101 per cent.	90 per cen
nessee 85 per cent.	96 per cen
Valle no estimates can at this early	date be mad

this information leads to the following conclusions:-With a reduction of fourteen per cent in acreage the continuance of the present relatively low condition and a season as long as that of 1870, there should be gathered a crop of 3,200,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869; with a season of average length, 2,900,000 bales; with an early frost and very unfavorable season for picking, 2,700,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropilious circumstances, would prob ably reduce the crop to 2,500,600 bales, and a steady improvement of the plant for sixty days, with the longest and most favorable picking season, might carry the aggregate up to 3,500,000. This is presented as a fair statement of the range of probabilities, based upon the most extensive and reliable data and uninducaced by the clamors of the speculators of the Cotton Exchange

The Darien Expedition. Commander Selfridge, of the Darien expedition, to-day paid his respects to the Secretary of the Navy, exhibited his maps and plans and talked with him generally upon the subject. The health of the party during their six months sojourn on the Isthmas was excellent. With the exception of the loss of one man by consumption and another by the upsetting of a boat there were no deaths. The good health is attributed to the sanitary regulations adopted and to the large supply of wholesome food taken from the United States.

Bigamist Bowen Again in the Field. Bigamist Bowen left here this morning for Charles. ton, where he expects to be received with a grand demonstration. He will remain there some time accumulating evidence of the trauds perpetrated in his district at the last election by which he was deprived of his seat. He hopes to prove that De Large has no right to his seat in Congress as Representative of the Second South Carolina district

The Preside t's Trip to California. to Washington until after his visit to California, unless something important shall require his presence here. It is also stated that he may not go to Cincunnati. General Dent will probably accompany the President on the trip to the Pacific Coast.

Sales of Ordnance and Oranance Stores. The amount of ordnance and ordnance stores sold \$9,500,000. The sales were made under the tion of the Chief of Ordnance, and neither the President nor the Secretary of War had anything whatever to do with the disposition of the arms. The amount received has been covered into the Treasury Department, less the expenses attending the sales of arms. No sales were made at any time to foreign belligerent governments, and the only sale made to any foreign Power was to Turkey in

The Loans of 1862 and 1871.

The entire amount of the five-twenty loan of 1862 now outstanding is about \$490,000,000. While it is true that various suggestions and propositions have been made for its absorption, nothing has yet been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury. It can now be positively stated on official authority that the new loan has not been withdrawn from the

Appointments Confirmed. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day confirmed the following appointments:-James F. Hall, Assistant Appraiser, and William M. Mead, Clerk, in the Naval Office, New York.

The Discunrge of Private Soldiers Discor tinned.

An order will soon be issued from the War Department announcing that no more applications for the discharge of private soldiers will be entertained, as the army has been reduced to 30,000 men, in accordance with the recent act of Congress,

Personal. . Howard Smith, of North Carolina, has been ap-

ointed an assistant surgeon in the navy. General Capron and party will leave Washington on Monday for Japan, by way of San Francisco. Dr. Antisell will take with blm a large case of medicine, specially prepared, and the newest surgical

A letter received at the Treasury to-day from General Sommer reports his hearth as gradually but certainly improving. He is silent concerning financial matters, except that he has accomplished pothing for the present public interests relating to the new

Lientenant Grant, who graduated at West Point last month, arrived here yesterday. He has a leave of absence until October, and will spend his time on the Union Pacific Railroad, surning his attention to practical engineering. He has been offered a posttion as civil engineer on that road, and should be like the position will resign his commission in the army and enter upon civil life.

Personal Intelligence.

T. Scott Stewart, United States Consul to Japan, in

at the Albemarie Hotel.

A. Godoy, Chilean Minister to the United States, yesternay arrived from Washington at the Westmin

General W. B. Tibbetts, of Troy, is quartered at the Gilsey House. General E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, is redistered

at the St. Nichelas. Commodore John Colhoun, of the United States Navy, is sojourning at the Sturtevant House. Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Pough-

keepsie, is again at the Fifth Avenue. Viscount Parker, of England, yesterday arrived at the Everett House. Captain Charles E. Mowry, of San Francisco, is

stopping at the Spingler House. General E. W. Rice, of Washington, is domicaled at the Sturrevant House. B. N. Jonnston, or Cincinnati, is at the Grand

Colonel W. T. Scott and Dr. A. T. Smith, of Texas. are residing at the Everett House.